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Poetry.

From Household Words.

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.
One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts of Heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.
One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow,
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow;
Every day begin again.
Every hour that fleets so slowly,
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.
Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, thy daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.
Hours are golden links, God's token,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

HEARTS TREASURES.

'Tis but a little faded flower,
But oh, how sadly dear!
It brings me back one golden hour
Through many a weary year.
I may not to the world impart
The secret of its power,
But treasured in my woman's heart,
I keep my faded flower.

A broken ring—a dream of life—
A wild, mysterious spell—
That whispers more of spirit strife
Than words can ever tell.
A fairy fountain, from whose tide
A thousand visions spring,
That round my heart in memories glide
From out the broken ring.

A slender tress of golden hair,
That graced a dear one's brow,
A year ago so warm and fair,
But cold and faded now;
Yet peacefully the infant sleeps,
All pure and undefiled,
While mournfully the mother weeps
Her little angel child.

Where is the heart that doth not keep
Within its inmost core
Some fond remembrance, hidden deep,
Of days that are no more?
Who has not saved some trifling thing,
More prized than jewels rare—
A faded flower, a broken ring,
Or tress of golden hair?

Miscellaneous.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF DESERTERS.

The following opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Huber vs. Reily was read by Justice Strong:

The act of Congress under which the defendant below justifies his refusal to receive the vote of the plaintiff is the one approved on the 3rd day of March, 1865. The twenty-first section is the only one applicable to this case, and it is as follows: "And be it further enacted, that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled, shall depart from the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section." This is followed by a clause authorizing and requiring the President to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of the section, and we know judicially that this was done on the 11th of March, 1865.

The act of Congress is highly penal. It imposes forfeiture of citizenship and deprivation of the rights of citizenship, as penalties for the commission of crime. Its avowed purpose is to add to the penalties which the law had previously affixed to the offense of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, and it denominates the additional sanctions provided as penalties. Such being its character, it is, under the well known rule of law, to receive a strict construction in favor of the citizen.

The constitutionality of the act has been assailed on three grounds. The first of these is that it is an *ex post facto* law, imposing additional punishment for an offence committed before its passage, and altering the rules of evidence so as to require different and less proof of guilt than was required at the time of the perpetration of the crime. The second objection is, that the act is an attempt by Congress to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, or to impair it, and the third objection is that the act proposes to inflict pains and penalties upon offenders before and without a trial and conviction by due process of law, and that it is therefore prohibited by the bill of rights.

In the view which we take of this case, and giving to the enactment the construction which we think properly belongs to it, it is unnecessary to consider at length, either of these objections to its constitutionality.

It may be insisted, with strong reason, that the penalty of forfeiture of citizenship imposed upon those who had deserted the military or naval service prior to the passage of the act is not a penalty for the original desertion, but for persistance in the crime, for failure (in the language of the statute) to return to said service, or to report to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the issue of the President's proclamation. If this is so, the act of Congress is in no sense *ex post facto*, and it is not for that reason in conflict with the Constitution. Its operation is entirely prospective. If a drafted man owes service to the Federal Government every new refusal to render the service may be regarded as a violation of public duty, a public offence for which Congress may impose a penalty. And it is the duty of every court to construe a statute, if possible, so "*ut res magis valeat quam pereat,*" that construction of this act must be adopted which is in harmony with the acknowledged powers of Congress, and which applies the forfeiture of citizenship to the new offence described as failure to return to service, or to report to the Provost Marshal.

The second objection also assumes more than can be conceded. It is not to be doubted that the right to regulate suffrage in a State, and to determine who shall, or who shall not be a voter, belongs exclusively to the State itself. The Constitution of the United States confers no authority upon Congress to prescribe the qualification of electors within the several States that compose the Federal Union. Congress is indeed empowered to make regulations for the time, place and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, or to alter those made by the legislature of a State, except those in relation to the places of chosing Senators, but here its power stops. The right of suffrage at a State election is a State right, a franchise conferable only by the State, which Congress can neither give nor take away. If, therefore, the act now under consideration is in truth an attempt to regulate the right of suffrage in the States, or to prescribe the conditions upon which that right may be exercised, it must be held unwarranted by the constitution. In the exercise of its admitted powers, Congress may doubtless deprive an individual of the opportunity to enjoy a right that belongs to him as a citizen of a State, even the right of suffrage. But this is a different thing from taking away or impairing the right itself. Under the laws of the Federal government, a voter may be sent abroad in the military service of the country, and thus deprived of the privilege of exercising his right, or a voter may be imprisoned for a crime against the United States, but it is a perversion of language to call this impairing his right of suffrage. Congress may provide laws for the naturalization of aliens, or it may refuse to provide such laws. Its action or non-action may thus determine whether individuals shall or shall not become citizens of the United States, and I cannot doubt as a penalty for crime against the general government, Congress may impose upon the criminal forfeiture of his citizenship of the United States. Disfranchisement of a citizen for crime, is no unusual punishment. Barker vs. the People, 20 Johns. 458. If by the organic law of a State, citizens of the United States only are allowed to vote, the action or non-action of Congress may thus indirectly affect the number of those entitled to the right of suffrage. Yet after all, the right is one which its possessor holds as a citizen of a State, secured to him by the State constitution, and to be held on the terms prescribed by that constitution alone. It is an integral part of the State government.

But it is not a correct view of the act of Congress now before us to regard it as an attempt to override State constitutions or to prescribe the qualifications of voters. The act makes no change in the organic law of the State. It leaves that as before, to confer the right of suffrage as it pleases.

The enactment operates upon an individual offender, punishes him for violation of the Federal law, by deprivation of his citizenship of the United States, but it leaves each State to determine for itself whether such an individual may be a voter. It does no more than increase the penalties of the law upon the commission of each crime. Each State defines for itself what shall be the consequence of the infliction of such penalties. And with us it is still our own constitution which restricts the right of suffrage, and confers upon it those only who are inhabitants of the State, and citizens of the United States.

The third objection against the validity of the act of Congress would be a very grave one, if the act does in reality impose pains and penalties before and without a conviction by due process of law. The fifth article of the amendments to the constitution ordains "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life or property without due process of law." The sixth article secures to the accused in all criminal prosecutions certain rights among which are public trial, by a jury of the vicinage, information of the nature and cause of the accusation, face to face presence with the witnesses against him, compulsory process for his own witnesses, and the assistance of counsel. The spirit of these constitutional provisions is briefly that no person can be made to suffer for a criminal offence unless the penalty be inflicted by due process of law.—What that is has been often defined, but never better than it was both historically and critically by Judge Curtis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Den vs. Murray et al, 18 Howard 272. It ordinarily implies and includes a complainant, a defendant and a judge, regular allegations, opportunity to answer, and a trial according to some settled course of judicial proceedings. It must be admitted there are a few acceptional cases. Prominent among these are summary proceedings to recover debts due to the government, especially taxes and sums due by defaulting public officers. But I can call to mind no instance in which it has been held that the ascertainment of guilt of a public offence, and the imposition of legal penalties, can be in any other mode than by trial according to the law of the land, or due process of law, that is the law of that particular case, administered by a judicial tribunal authorized to adjudicate upon it. And cannot persuade myself that a judge of election or a board of election officers, constituted under the State laws, is such a tribunal. I cannot think they have power to try criminal offenders still left to adjudge the guilt or innocence of an alleged violater of the laws of the United States. A trial before such officers is not due process of law for the punishment of offenses according to the meaning of that phrase in the constitution. There are it is true many things which they may determine, such as the age and residence of a person offering to vote, whether he has paid taxes and whether if born an alien he has a certificate of naturalization. These things pertain to the ascertainment of a political right. But whether he has been guilty of a criminal offense, and has as a consequence, forfeited his right, is an inquiry of a different character. Neither our constitution nor our laws has conferred upon the judges of election any such judicial functions. They are not sworn to try issues in criminal cases. They have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and their judgment if rendered would be binding upon no other tribunal.

Even if they were to assume jurisdiction of the offence described in the act of Congress, and proceed to try whether the applicant for a vote has been duly enrolled and drafted, whether he has received notice of the draft whether he had deserted and failed to return to service or failed to report to a Provost Marshal, and whether he had justifying reasons for such failure, and if after such trial they were to decide that he had not forfeited his citizenship all this would not amount to an acquittal. It would not protect him against a subsequent similar accusation and trial. It would not protect him against trial and punishment by a court martial. Surely that is no trial by due process of law, the judgment in which is not final, decides nothing, but leaves the accused exposed to another trial in a different tribunal and to the imposition by that other tribunal of the full punishment prescribed by law.

Moreover it is not in the power of Congress to confer upon such a tribunal, which is exclusively of State creation, jurisdiction to try offences against the United States. Notwithstanding the decision in Buckwalter vs. United States (11 S. & C., 193) which was an action for penalties, declared to be recoverable as other debts, the doctrine seems a plain one, that Congress cannot put any of the judicial power of the United States in the courts of any other government or sovereignty. Martin vs. Hunter's lessee, 1 Wheaton, 304, 330, Eby vs. Peck, 7 Con., 243, and Scoville vs. Canfield, 14 Johns, 338. And clearly if this is so, Congress cannot make a board of State election officers competent to try whether a person has been guilty of an offence against the United States, and if they find him guilty to enforce a part of the prescribed penalty.

If therefore the act of March 3, 1865, really contemplates the infliction of its prescribed penalty or any part of it without due process of law, or if it attempts to confer upon the election officers of a State the power to determine whether there has been a violation of the act incurring the penalty, and to enforce the penalty or any part of it, it may well be doubted whether it is not transgressive of the authority vested in Congress by the Constitution.

But such is not the fair construction of the enactment. It is not to be presumed that Congress intended to transgress its powers, and especially is this true when the act admits of another construction entirely consonant with all the provisions of the constitution.

What then is its true meaning? As already observed, forfeiture of citizenship is prescribed as a penalty for desertion, an additional penalty, not for an offence committed before the passage of the act, but for continued desertion and failure to return or report. It is not a new consequence of a penalty, but it is an integral part of the thing itself. Nor is it the whole. It is added to what the law had previously enacted to be the penalty of desertion, as imprisonment is sometimes added to punishment by fine.

It must have been intended, therefore, that it should be incurred in the same way, and imposed by the same tribunal that was authorized to impose the other penalties for the offence. It would be very absurd to suppose that two trials and two condemnations for one crime was intended, or that it was designed that a criminal might be sentenced in one count to undergo a part of the punishment denounced by the law, and be punished in another court by the imposition of the remainder. The law as it stood when the act of 1865 was passed, had provided a tribunal in which alone the crime of desertion could be inflicted. The consequences of conviction may be noticed in other courts, but the tribunal appointed by the law for that purpose is the only one that can determine whether the crime has been committed, and adjudge the punishment.

The act of March 3d, 1865, is not to be considered apart from the other legislation respecting the crime of desertion. It is one of a series of acts pertaining to the same subject matter. It must, therefore, be interpreted with them all in view. This is an admitted rule of statutory construction. So long ago as Rex vs. Soxdale, 1 Burrows, 147, Lord Mansfield said when speaking of acts of Parliament, "that all which relate to the same subjects, notwithstanding some of them may be expired or not noticed, must be taken to be one system and construed consistently." So Chancellor Kent, in the first volume of his commentaries, 463-4, said "it is to be inferred that a code of statutes relating to one subject was governed by one spirit and policy and was intended to be consistent and harmonious in its several parts and provisions." In looking through the numerous acts of Congress relating to desertion from military or naval service it is plainly to be seen that they all contemplate a regular trial and conviction prior to the infliction of any penalty, and court martials are constituted and regulated for such trials. The twentieth article of war, enacted on the 10th of April, 1806, (Brightly's Dig., 75,) is in these words: "all officers and soldiers who have received pay, or have been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, and *shall be convicted* of having deserted, the same shall suffer death or such other punishment as by *sentence of court martial* shall be inflicted." Other enactments have been made at different times respecting the punishments to be inflicted for the offence. The punishment of death in time of peace was abolished in 1830. Corporeal punishment by stripes was abolished by the act of May 16, 1812, and by the act of March 2d, 1833, that section of the repealing act was itself repealed, "so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier *who shall be convicted by a general court martial of the crime of desertion.*" By the act of January 11, 1812, an additional penalty was prescribed for desertion, and it was declared that "such soldier shall and may be tried by a court martial and punished." Brightly's Dig., 89. The 13th section of the act of March 3d, 1863, which declared that any person failing to report after due service of notice that he had been drafted, shall be deemed a deserter, enacted that such a person "be arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to the nearest military post *for trial by court martial*, unless upon proper showing that he is not liable to military duty, the board of enrollment shall relieve him from the draft." All these acts of Congress manifestly contemplate trial for desertion by court martial and the infliction of no punishment or forfeiture, except upon conviction and sentence in such courts. The act of 1806 provided for general courts martial, and made minute and careful regulations for their organization, for the conduct of their proceedings, and for the approval or disapproval of their sentences. Subsequent acts made some changes, but they have not restrained the jurisdiction or diminished the powers of such courts.

It is to such a code of laws, forming a system devised for the punishment of desertion that the 21st section of the act of March 2d, 1865, was added. It refers plainly to pre-existing laws. It has the single object of increasing the penalties, but it does not undertake to change or dispense with the machinery provided for punishing the crime. The common rules of construction demand that it be read as if it had been incorporated into the former acts. And if it had been, if the act of 1806, and its supplements had prescribed that penalty for desertion or failure to report within a designated time after notice of draft which the act of 1863 declares desertion should be punished on conviction of the same with forfeiture of citizenship and death, or in lieu of the latter such other punishments as by the sentence of a court martial may be indicted, would any one contend that any portion of this punishment could be indicted without conviction and sentence? Assuredly not. And if not, so must the act of 1865 be construed now. It means that the forfeiture which it prescribes, like all other penalties for desertion, must be *adjudged* to the convicted person after trial by a court martial and sentence approved. For the conviction and sentence of such a court there can be no substitute. They alone establish the guilt of the accused, and fasten upon him the legal consequences. Such we think is the true meaning of the act, a construction that cannot be denied to it without losing sight of all the previous legislation respecting the same subject matter, no part of which does this act profess to alter.

It may be added that this construction is not only required by the universally admitted rules of statutory interpretation, but it is in harmony with the personal rights secured by the constitution, and which Congress must be presumed to have kept in view. It gives to the accused a trial before sworn Judges, a right to challenge, an opportunity of defence, the privilege of hearing the witnesses against him, and of calling witnesses in his behalf. It preserves to him the common law presumption of innocence, until he has been adjudged guilty according to the forms of law.

It gives finality to a single.—If tried by a court martial and acquitted, his innocence can never again be called in question, and he can be made to suffer no part of the penalties prescribed for guilt.

On the other hand, if a record of conviction by a lawful court be not a prerequisite to suffering the penality of the law, the act of Congress may work intolerable hardships. The accused will thus be obliged to prove his innocence whenever the registry of the provost marshal is adduced against him. No decision of a board of election officers will protect him against the necessity of renewing his defence at every subsequent election, and each time with increased difficulty arising from the possible death or absence of witnesses. In many cases this may prove a gross wrong. It cannot be doubted that in some instances there were causes that prevented a return to service or a report, by persons registered as deserters by Provost Marshals, that would have been held justifying reasons by a court martial, or at least would have prevented an approval of the court's sentence. It is well known also that some who were registered deserters, were at the time actually in the military service as volunteers, and honorably discharging their duties to the government. To hold that the act of Congress imposes upon such the necessity of proving their innocence without any conviction of guilt, would be unreasonable construction of the act, and would be attributing to the national legislature an intention not warranted by the language and connection of the enactment.

It follows that the judgment of the court below upon the case was right. The plaintiff not having been convicted of desertion and failure to return to the service or to report to a Provost Marshal, and not having been sentenced to the penalties and forfeitures of the law, was entitled to vote.

And now, to wit, June 20, 1866, the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county is affirmed.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
Chief Justice.

WOODWARD C. J.—I concur in the conclusion stated in the above opinion, and in most of the reasoning by which that conclusion was reached. But I do not concur in treating the act of Congress as a valid enactment for I believe it to be an *expost facto* law in respect to all soldiers except such as committed the crime of desertion *after* the date of the law. This is not a case of desertion subsequent to the enactment, but prior to it, and the penalties of the offence are such as were fixed by law when the offence was committed, and it is not competent for the legislature to increase them except for future cases.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The causes which have led to it.

No single cause can be assigned for the war which has just burst upon Europe, but the pretext upon which Prussia and Austria fight, is a very simple matter. By the defeat of Denmark, whom England encouraged to go to war and then deserted, the two great German Powers became in 1864 joint possessors of the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg. Less than a year afterward, Austria sold her rights in Lauenburg for 2,500,000 thalers, and by the Convention of Gastien it was agreed that the occupation should terminate, that Austria should take possession of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig. This was one step in the negotiation by which Prussia expected ultimately to become master of both Duchies, but beyond this point Austria refused to go, and rejected every proposition for the final cession of her rights to Holstein—a province of little value to Austria, but of great value to Prussia on account of its nearness to its frontiers, and of its seaport, Kiel. As the diplomacy of Prussia grew more and more urgent, Austria, on the first of June last, handed over the question to the Federal Diet of Germany. This step Prussia instantly denounced as a violation of the Convention of Gastein, since by that Convention it had been agreed that all matter relating to the Duchies should be settled between Austria and Prussia independently of the Confederation. Prussia, therefore, declared that Convention at an end, and insisted that, as a consequence, her right to the joint occupation of Holstein was revived. She prepared, therefore to march troops into that Duchy.

Long before the dispute had reached this point, the menacing tone of the negotiations between these two great Powers had warned Europe that the Continent was on the eve of war; and the rest of the States were not less interested in the approach of war than Austria and Prussia themselves. There are, in the first place, the minor States of Germany, forming with Austria and Prussia the Germanic Confederation. In that Confederation, two struggles have long been proceeding side by side; FIRST the struggle between Austria and Prussia for a controlling influence on the whole Confederation; SECOND, the struggle of the people, including the people of Austria and Prussia as well as of the minor States, toward a German nationality, which should embrace under one government all German-speaking populations. No war could occur which should not have an immense influence upon these two issues. Austria has succeeded in attaching temporarily to her side a majority of the minor States, and the Federal Diet, representing a population of 19,000,000, exclusive of Austria and Prussia, has declared in favor of the former. Neither Austria which still obeys the despotic traditions of the House of Hapsburg, nor Prussia which is ruled by Bismark, a minister whose policy is nothing *by* the people, has any sympathy with the aspirations of the German Liberals, but both have conciliated and used the popular feeling as one instrument in their struggle for supremacy. In point of fact, it is this desire for leadership in Germany which drives Austria and Prussia to arms, and by no means their misunderstanding about the petty State of Holstein. All the Holstein difficulties could be readily enough arranged were it not for the irrepressible conflict between the two Great Powers, either to establish an ascendency in the present councils of the nation, or to become its recognized head whenever its political reorganization shall take place. The minor German States, are not at this moment the most important element in their situation.

More than any other European Power, Italy welcomes the coming war. Since the Peace of Villafranca, in 1859, left Venetia in the hands of her Austrian tyrants, Italy has watched, and waited, and prayed for the moment when it might be possible to strike a blow for the liberation of that province and the unity of the Kingdom. As soon as it became probable that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia must end in war, Italy sent an envoy to Berlin to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the enemy of Austria. Prussia bound herself not to make peace till Italy should be able to make terms with Austria, and Italy, joyfully pledged to stand or fall with Prussia. War, indeed, had become a necessity to Italy. In maintaining a great army for the defence of her Venetian frontier, her treasury had strained its resources to the utmost, and her most provident statesmen agreed it was better to hazard everything in a war which had a reasonable chance of success, than to sink slowly into a hopeless bankruptcy. The Italy which believes in Garibaldi was impatient for an opportunity to redeem its pledge to its brothers in Venetia. Victor Emanuel's sympathies were on the side of the people, and his personal influence had been thrown, whenever it was possible, in favor of the party of war. The enthusiasm for war was general, and as soon as the probability of an alliance with Prussia was made known, the preparations for war proceeded so rapidly that, even if Prussia and Austria had made peace it would have been scarcely possible to restrain the volunteers' under Garibaldi from crossing the Venetian frontier. On her side are the sympathies of the world. America might care little for the quarrel between Austria and Prussia, but the emancipation of Venetia is to us the most interesting question of European politics, and whoever fights on the side of Italy we welcome as the ally of Liberty.

Behind Italy stands France. Napoleon may or may not mean to put his sword in the scale at the outbreak of war, but he is, in some contingencies, the inevitable anatomist of Austria. If the war went hard with Italy, the author of the Peace of Villafranca could not look on while the Austrian eagle again flew over Milan. His co-operation amounts to a virtual security that Italy can not come out of this contest any worse than she goes in. He will choose his own time to fling down his gauntlet and announce his terms, but from the moment the first shot is fired on the Silesian border, the Emperor of the French is the arbiter of the situation. Austria may conduct a contest against Prussia and Italy with some hope of success. Let France join the alliance, and there is no future for the Hapsburgs.—*New York Tribune.*

WALTER SCOTT.

Scott has done more for Edinburgh than all her great men put together. Burns has hardly left a trace of himself in the northern capital. During his residence there his spirit was soured and he was taught to drink whiskey punch—obligations which he repaid by addressing "Edina, Scotia's darling seat," in a copy of his tamest verses. Scott discovered that the city was beautiful—he sang its praises over the world—and he has put more coin into the pockets of its inhabitants than if he had established a branch of manufacture of which they had the monopoly. Scott's novels were to Edinburgh what the tobacco trade was to Glasgow about the close of the last century. Although several laborers were before him in the field of the Border Ballads, he made fashionable those wonderful stories of humor and pathos. As soon as "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" appeared, everybody was raving about Melrose and moonlight. He wrote "The Lady of the Lake," and next year a thousand tourists descended on the Trosachs' watched the sun setting on Loch Katrine, and began to take lessons on the bagpipe. He improved the Highlands as much as General Wade did when he struck through them his military roads. Where his muse was one year a mail coach and a hotel were the next His poems are grated down into guidebooks. Never was an author so popular as Scott, and never was popularity worn so lightly and gracefully. In his own heart he did not value it highly; and he cared more for his plantations at Abbotsford than for his poems and novels. He would rather have been praised by Tom Purdle than by any critic. He was a great, simple, sincere, warm hearted man. He never turned aside from his fellows in gloomy scorn: his lip never curled with a fine disdain. He never ground his teeth save when in the agonies of toothache. He liked society, his friends, his dogs his domestics, his trees his historical nick nacks. At Abbotsford he would write a chapter of a novel before his guests were out of bed, spend the day with them, and then at dinner with his store of shrewd Scottish anecdote brighten the table more than did the champagne. When in Edinburgh, any one might see him in the streets or in the Parliament House. He was loved by everybody. No one so popular among the sonters of Selkirk as the *Shirra.* George IV., on his visit to the northern kingdom, declared that Scott was the man he most wished to see. He was the deepest, simplest man of his time. The mass of his greatness takes away from our sense of its height.. He sinks like Ben Cruachan shoulder after shoulder, slowly till its base is twenty miles in girth. Scotland is Scotland. He is the light in which it is seen. He has proclaimed over all the world Scottish story, Scottish humor, Scottish seeling Scottish virtue and he has put money into the pockets of Scottish hotel keepers, Scottish tailors, Scottish boatmen and the drivers of the Highland mails.—*A Summer in Skye.*

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cent. per line. All Advertising due after first insertion A liberal discount made to yearly advertizers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1year.
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squres	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	8000

TOO GREAT TO BE TRUE.

In one of the battles during the Mexican war, a colonel was severely and dangerously wounded; he was taken to a neighboring hacienda to be nursed. This hacienda, or plantation, was some distance in the country, and its master, a wealthy Mexican, had lived on it all his days. He was a gentlemanly, pleasant person, and did all he could to make the stranger comfortable. After some delay and doubt, the colonel was pronounced out of danger, but his convalescence was slow. The Mexican showed him every courtesy. As the invalid grew better, and as the host was a tolerably intelligent man, the two gentleman naturally fell into conversation over their wine and cigars.

The Mexican loved to hear his guest tell of the various improvements modern science had made in the machines and engines used for manufactures and commerce in that outer world of which he knew so little. Born and brought up on his hacienda, quite out of the reach of modern books and journals, he was entirely in the dark as to all these things, So the American officer being a fluent and graphic talker, described, agreeably to his host, the steam engine, and its various uses, and many other wonders, which sounded to the Mexican as marvellous and much more exciting than his holy legends and his church miracles. He listened to his guest with a childlike faith that was interesting, never doubting a word he said.

One beautiful moonlight evening, they were walking the full length of the long gallery surrounding the house, smoking and enjoying the freshness of the air after a heavy thunder shower. The lightening still played in some clouds along the horizon, and as the colonel looked at it, he commenced describing the electric telegraph The profound silence of his host made him the more earnest; he grew even eloquent, and gave a glowing account of its discovery, application and use. When he arrived at the close, noticing that his host did not ask the usual questions, he said, "Is it not wonderful?"

"Yes," answered the Mexican coldly, taking the cigar from his mouth, and leaning his back against a pillar of the high gallery, "it is very wonderful. Every thing you have been relating to me colonel, is wonderful. But I tell you what is more wonderful still, your powers of invention. I have been listening to you now for some time, but believing with the innocence of a child all the great things you have been describing, I might have known they were fables, but I did not; nor should I have suspected you, if you had not created this last story. Now I know that they are all untrue."

It was useless for the colonel to assure his incredulous host; he never gained any credence after that last great demand on his faith.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF TENNYSON.

A writer, styling himself "Harry Harewood Leah," writes a letter about Tennyson from which we make the following extract: "He (Tennyson) is perhaps five feet nine inches in height, but he stoops much as he walks, and thus looks shorter. He does not seem to be above fifty years of age yet his gait is feeble and the wearing of glasses adds to the impression of being older. His dress is extremely old fashioned, indeed he looks more like an old picture stepping out of a frame, than a gentleman of the nineteenth century. His coat, short in the waist was of a gray mixed color, and fitted him very tight; vest and trowsers of the same material. Around his ample shirt collar a black cravat was loosely tied. But nothing could detract from the power of his massive forehead, high and broad, and nothing could be more picturesque than the long black hair, fine as silk (but plentifully mixed with gray) which fell over his fine head down even to his shoulders. His eyes are dark gray, I think and have the peculiar appearance about the lids common to all students and especially night readers, which is very clearly perceived and defined by photographs of the poet. His mouth is constantly smiling but his eyes seem to be absent while he is speaking searching everywhere for something that is not present—that strange speculative look that is not easy to convey by description, and must be comprehended rather than clearly defined. His voice is rich and sonorous, but he chooses his words slowly and I should think by this betrays that in his composition he is equally careful and slow.

A SHORT LOVE STORY.—Here is a story by one Morgan, a sea captain, concerning a husband at sea, which may afford a comfortable hint to young ladies:—

Single ladies cross the water under the special care of the captain of the ship, and if a love affair occurs among the passengers, the captain is usually the confidante of one or both parties. A very fascinating young lady had been placed under Morgan's care, and three young gentlemen fell desperately in love with her. They were equally agreeable, and the young lady was puzzled which to encourage. She asked the captain's advice. "Come on deck," he said, "the first day it is perfectly calm. The gentlemen will, of course, be near you. I shall have a boat lowered down and you jump over board and see which of the gentlemen will jump after you, I will take care of you."

A calm day soon came, the captain's suggestions were followed, and two of the lovers jumped after the lady in an instant, But between these two the lady could not decide, so exactly had been their devotion. She again consulted the captain, "Take the man that didn't jump; he is the most sensible fellow, and will make you the best husband,"

JONES has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says "that a little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

IF one pine tree can make pitch, how many will it take to make a pitcher? If one twinge of pain make an ache, how many will make an acre? And if it take four men two days to eat a ham, how long will it take to eat a ham-mer?

☞ A poor Irishman, who applied for a license to sell ardent spirits, being questioned as to his moral fitness for the trust, replied: "Ah shure, its not much of a character that a man needs to sell rum."

☞ He who indulges his sense in any excesses renders himself obnoxious to his own reason, and to gratify the *brute* in him displeases the *man*, and sets his two natures at variance.

☞ A boy entered a stationary store the other day and asked the proprietor what kind of pens he sold. "All kinds," was the reply. "Well then I'll take three cents' worth of pig-pens."

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY JULY 27, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,
OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
Gen. WM. H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.
(Subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference.)
SENATOR,
Hon. ALEXANDER STUTZMAN, of Somerset county.
ASSEMBLY,
Col. JOHN WELLER, of Somerset.
JOHN T. RICHARDS, of Fulton.

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, of Bedford Bor.
SHERIFF,
Capt. N. C. EVANS, of Colerain.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
Capt. A. WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
COMMISSIONER,
SAMUEL SHAFFER, of Union.
POOR DIRECTOR,
HENRY H. FISHER, South Woodberry.
AUDITOR,
JAMES R. O'NEAL, of Monroe.

UNION POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE —, *Section* 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

"*Section* 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military under the U. S., or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

"*Section* 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

THE SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of Maj. Alex. H. Stutzman will prove a popular one, and his election will hardly be earnestly contested. Maj. Stutzman represented this district in the State Senate during the session of 1863, filling the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Wharton. His course gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. Next year he was again presented by Somerset county, but Bedford and Fulton united against him, giving the nomination to Mr. Householder. This year his claims were again warmly urged by the Republicans of Somerset county, and three of her best citizens were sent here to insist on his nomination.

Mr. Stutzman will not distinguish himself in the Senate as a speaker, but as a worker he will have few equals. He is not only fully acquainted with the wants of his constituents, but he is, personally and pecuniarily, largely interested in the completion of the Connellsville Railroad, the only one in our judgment that will speedily gives us an outlet to the markets of the world.

Personally Maj. Stutzman is one of those warm-hearted, generous men who make friends every where. In our vernacular, he is what is meant by a "very clever fellow." The persistency with which he has been presented by the people of Somerset county for the Senate, having been nominated no less than four times, is the best evidence of the estimation in which he is held by our neighbors "tother side the mountain."

Of Mr. Weller, Somerset county's candidate for Assembly, we can only say that he is regarded as one of the best men in the County. He is a plain, practical business man, and is also largely personally interested in the early completion of the Connellsville railroad. Mr. Weller has held the office of Sheriff of Somerset county.

John T. Richards, of Fulton county, the other successful nominee for Assembly, is a stranger to us and we know very little of him, save that he is a true and tried Union man who was marked out during the late rebellion as the peculiar object of Copperhead persecution. Property was destroyed for him to the amount of $3,000 or $4,000. He is an excellent man and will faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties devolving upon him as a Representative.

MISCONCEPTION.—The utter failure of copperheads to comprehend the political situation, as an exposition of public sentiment, was never more strikingly illustrated than in the apparent confidence, which they express at present in their ability to combine in their ranks such antagonistic elements as soldiers and deserters, loyal men and rebels. Think of loyal men accepting Vallandigham and Bright as political leaders, or of the veterans of a score of battle fields marching to the polls alongside, deserters, bounty jumpers, and skedaddlers. How do you like the proposed association "boys in blue"?

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, it seems to us, takes to Copperheadism about as readily as a "duck takes to water." Verily, a "dog returneth to his vomit."

A POLITICAL PROTEUS.

The once proud Democratic Party, prostituted by its leaders to the propagation of slavery with all its vile concomitants, was already making rapid strides in the downward course, though the memory of its ancient fame still commanded for it some slight degree of respect, but when it at last lent itself to the infamous attempt to destroy the government, it became such a stench in the nostrils of all true patriots and loyal men that the people in indignation uprose and hurled the degenerate and traitorous organization from power throughout the land. Disgraced, dethroned, sunk to the lowest depths of the filthy pool of political iniquity, beyond the hope of redemption with all its load of crimes and treason, yet retaining all its ancient lust for power and greed of official patronage, and unwilling to cut loose from its associations with traitors, it now, Proteus like under cover of a deceptive title, essays to rid itself of its load of guilt and crime by simply casting off the name of Democracy, and with all its foulness and corruption still embraced and rankling in its bosom, take shelter under the fair name of "*A Conservative National Union Party.*" But change of name cannot screen it from the consequences of its crime while all the old leaders stand forth so prominently in the programme. Gravitating to their true level, and seeking their natural affinities the weak may be frightened, the simple, deceived and the corrupt, bought over to its ranks, but the accessions thereby will be comparatively small, while the true Union Party, relieved of the incubus of such dregs, will be renewed and strengthened and go forth to an easy victory. Under no name however fair, upon no platform of principles, however specious can any party succeed, where such men as Vallandigham, Bright, Wickliffe, Ben Wood, Harris of Maryland, Saulsbury, Garret Davis, and the whole host of rebel leaders stand in the foreground as godfathers to the bantling. The crimes and corruption of thirty years of political prostitution cannot so easily be purged away. Not only must the party name be dropped, but the men who have controlled its destinies must content themselves in the future to take back seats in any organization that may happen to receive them. Not only must they change their party names and professions but every leader, in any way identified with those who were rebels themselves or sympathized with rebels, must be content to be consigned to political oblivion. The American people having made unexampled sacrifices for liberty, union and equal rights will never consent to give the ruling power to the traitors who attempted to destroy our nationality. The Randall convention may succeed in changing the name of the party organization representing copperheads, rebels and traitors, but it can neither change its nature nor bring victory to its standard. New parties there doubtless will be in the future, but it will be essential to the success of any such that its leaders be loyal men true, and tried, and up to the progressive standard of the age in their political ideas. Its faith broken, its trust betrayed, thoroughly identified with traitors and treason, its very name made infamous, the Democratic party has run its race, Its doom is sealed. Its career is ended. No change in its name, no new profession of principles can ever resuscitate it, and the sooner its leaders recognize the fact and consign its festering carcass to the well merited disgrace of a felon's grave, the better for themselves and the country.

STRONG CLAIMS.

The following questions and answers may be considered as embracing the chief claims of the Democracy for restoration to power:

Who first originated the pernicious doctrine of State Sovereignty? John C. Calhoun, the leader of the Democratic party while he lived. Who preached the divine institution of slavery? The Democratic party. Who declared that the Negro had no rights which a white man was bound to respect? Judge Taney, a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Who tried to force slavery into Kansas against the will of the people? The Democratic party under James Buchanan. Who were in power when the rebellion began? The Democratic party. Who said there was no constitutional right to coerce a state? The Democratic party. Who at the beginning of the war, after having ruled the country through eight years of peace, had so bankrupted the U. S. Treasury that it could not borrow a dollar of money? The Democratic party. Who proposed a plan for legalizing secession? Clement L. Vallandigham, a prominent leader of the Democratic party. Who at the opening of the rebellion stole the arms and munitions of war from the U. S. Arsenals and sent them South? A Democratic Secretary of war. Who stole all the funds of the Department of the Interior at the breaking out of the Rebellion? A Democratic Secretary of the Interior. Who sent the naval forces of the United States to the ends of the earth at the breaking out of the war? A Democratic Sec'y of the navy. What was Jefferson Davis? A Democratic ex-Secretary of war. What was John C. Breckenridge? A Democratic Vice President of the United States? What was ex-Governor Wise of Virginia? A Democratic Governor. What were all the Governors of the rebellious States? Democrats. Who opposed every measure proposed for the suppression of the rebellion? The Democratic party. Who encouraged desertions from the army? The Democratic party. Who called our gallant soldiers, blue bellied Yankees, Lincoln pups, Lincoln hirelings, and every other opprobrious epithet? The Democratic party. Who decided that soldiers in the army had no right to vote but that deserters had. Judge Woodward a Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Who was in favor of elevating the negro above the white man by exempting him from military service? The democratic party. Who threatened to resist the draft and inaugurate civil war in our own homes? The Democratic party. Who burned churches, and School houses, murdered enrolling officers? &c. Democrats. Who were opposed to soldiers voting? The Democratic party. Who now insist on deserters voting? Democrats. Who are now in favor of restoring rebels to place and power without requiring any guarantees for future good behavior? The Democratic party. Who now propose to unite with the rebels and place the National Government in their hands? The Democratic party.

"THE TUNKER CHURCH ON BLACK AND WHITE EQUALITY."

A story has gained currency that the Tunkers, at their last Annual Council, decided that negro members of the church must be saluted by the white brethren and sisters with "a holy kiss." This tale was put in circulation by the Radical Abolitionists in order to influence the members of the church in favor of their equality doctrine. Thus, as in a hundred other instances, they seized upon sacred things to aid them in accomplishing their profane ends. It gives us pleasure, however, to be able to refute this calumny, and to expose the trick to electioneer at the expense of the church. No such decision as that referred to ever passed the Annual Council of the Tunker Church. The charge is false from beginning to end.—*Gazette, July 20, 1866.*

The above extract is a fair specimen of the down-right falsehoods which are to be found in the columns of Copperhead papers. The sympathy of the country for the unfortunates who control these journals is all that saves them from being branded all over as liars. The weakness of the cause which they endeavor, in this unholy manner, to support makes them general objects of charity and commiseration or they would not be tolerated any longer than any other nuisance.

The above "calumny" and "trick" instead of being "put in circulation by the Radical Abolitionists" was manufactured out of whole cloth by the Hagerstown *Mail*, a miserable, contemptible, secesh-rebel sheet of the *Gazette* stripe, which was suppressed several times and its editor incarcerated by the Government. In this it has the advantage of the *Gazette*; it has same warrant for its falsifications.

Now, there is a strong presumption that the *Gazette* knew whence this "calumny" originated, but it did not suit its purpose to tell the truth and it manufactures this wholesale lie for a little political capital. But the idea of the *Gazette* becoming the especial champion of the Tunkers is enough to excite to laughter even the editor of the *Gazette* himself. We have a faint idea of a small article, something like the following, appearing in the *Gazette* several years ago:

"Ought men who talked in favor of the war and urge others to enlist and then when a draft comes swear themselves out of it on account of their "conscientious" scruples have the rights and privileges of citizens who are compelled to fight for their country? *ought they to have the right to hold office or to vote at* elections? This question will doubtless be investigated."

KOONTZ vs. COFFROTH.

This case was reached last week and disposed of without as much as a division of the House. Permission was given the ousted, the contestant and the chairman of the Committee on Elections to print half hour speeches and Gen Wm. H. Koontz was sworn in and here ended the matter. A proper ending of this villainous scheme to defraud the citizens of the 16th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. At last justice has been done us and the gentleman, who was legally elected, can act for his constituents. Gen. Koontz was the victim of a conspiracy to pay the distinguished gentleman who retires for his support of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery or this case would have been settled months ago. Let all good people pray that it may never again become necessary to carry so great a measure by such foul means. The district is now for the first time for several years properly represented and it will be the especial duty of the people to see that for the next two years it continues in the same hands.

COPPERHEAD CONSISTENCY.

During the last five years one of the leading cries of the Copperhead party against the abolition of slavery, even as a war measure, was that it would bring the cheap labor of the blacks in competition with, and thereby reduce the wages of the white laborer of the free States. They don't dare to openly advocate the "ten cents a day" theory of that defunct apostle of Democracy, Jimmy Buchanan, but they do the same thing covertly, when as now their newspapers and representatives in Congress, almost *en masse*, favor free trade for the purpose of bringing the *pauper* labor of Europe into competition with our own free labor. There is no use disguising the object at which you aim. Why not openly declare the true object of your Free Trade notions, the reduction of American laboring men's wages to the level of European paupers. Why not put the issue fairly and honestly and let laboring men choose whether they will have a protective tariff and well remunerated labor, or Free Trade and ten cents a day. They will have no difficulty in deciding when the question is plainly and honestly stated.

CONGRESS.

President Lincoln in his annual message, under date of December 1, 1862, addressed Congress in these memorable words:

"Fellow citizens *we* cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation. We *say* we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We—even *we here*—hold the power and bear the responsibility. In *giving* freedom to the *slave*, we *assure* freedom to the *free*—honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which if followed the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless."

If he had been addressing the present Congress, he could not have used more appropriate language. No Congress will stand out more conspicuously in history than the Congress which is about to close its labors. All thanks to Him Who rules the destinies of nations. When treachery and treason had run mad from one end of the land to the other, Congress, like a wall of adamant, has stood contending for Justice and Liberty, and in Freedom's name will triumph. Let the Americans always keep the standard of Congress up to the XXXIXth, and the people of the United States need never entertain any fear for the perpetuation of their institutions.

ANDY JOHNSON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

A continual hue and cry is kept up by the Copperhead press upon the subject of Negro Suffrage. As these same Copperheads are just now assiduously praising Andy Johnson, we submit for their perusal his opinions on Negro Suffrage as expressed in his famous letter to Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGT[illegible] D. C. Aug. 15, 1865.

Gov. W. L. [illegible]rkey, Jackson, Miss.:

I am gratified to see that you have organized your convention without difficulty. I hope that without delay your convention will amend your State Constitution, abolishing slavery and denying to all future legislatures the power to legislate that there is property in man; also that they will adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example the other States will follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and you thus place the Southern States, in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States. I hope and trust your convention will do this, and, as a consequence, the radicals, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempt to keep the Southern States from renewing their relations to the Union by not accepting their Senators and Representatives.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

Here are the sentiments of the President set forth over his own signature less than a year ago. Neither Stevens, Sumner nor Greely at this moment ask more than is here urged upon Gov. Sharky and the Mississippi Convention. This is a suggestion made as he states for the express purpose of heading off the Radicals, the same object he still professes to have in view, and for which the Copperheads are now, and have been for several months loudly praising him. Will they not give this honest, straight-forward letter a wide circulation. It would certainly do much toward reconciling party differences and settling the vexed question of reconstruction.

☞ Hon. Simon Cameron and his family have been stopping at the Springs for the last week. The General appears to be enjoying excellent health and looks as if he could endure the prospective United States Senatorial canvass without any material detriment to himself. He is one of Pennsylvania's noble champions, and but few men can say that they have done as much for the development of this great State as General Cameron. We wish him many more years of usefulness and may a grateful people ever stand ready to account him the applause and gratitude so justly due him.

☞ We were pleased to receive a visit from our highly esteemed editorial *confrere*, George Bergner, Esq., of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* on last Friday. It gave us great pleasure, indeed, to see his genial face up in this section and to hear his words of encouragement from the capitol. We felt quite sure that the Johnson movement would receive no countenance in the heart of the State and his assurances confirm our former impressions. No paper has done more to bring about this healthy state of affairs than the Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

☞ Among the scenes and incidents of the Mass meeting at Reading is one representing a good *Democrat* wearing a badge containing the name of John C. Breckinridge. This is nothing astonishing. In Bedford county we expect them to trot out the veritable copperhead and butter-nut badges which they wore during the war. Of course they have treasured them up and will run them out on all special occasions.

THE *Gazette* of last week prints a portrait of Andrew Johnson which is very suggestive. His optics look very much as if their owner had been slightly incoherent lately and run against a circumstance. If ever Andy sees that "fine steel engraving" the editor of the *Gazette* can consider himself down for a "post orfis." He may even beat Nasby for the much coveted prize at the Corners.

☞ The Grand Copperhead Meeting at Reading is pronounced a fizzle by the Reading *Journal*, there having been less than 5,000 people in attendance. Dick Vaux, who was president of the meeting, is reported to have said, while enjoying some "side door arrangement," that he was very happy that he was not the candidate for Governor as the "show was a poor one."

☞ The last week brought a number of the editorial fraternity to town. Ed. Scull, Esq. of the Somerset *Herald*, David K. Wagner, Esq., of the McConnellsburg *Republican* and M. Edgar King, Esq., "an ex." of the same paper. These gentlemen were all interested in the Senatorial and Representative conferences.

☞ The Copperheads and Johnsonian papers complain very much of the people being led by the nose by their political leaders. This is all a mistake, the people generally act for themselves, and they cause their leaders to fully comply with the scriptural injunction: "Like people, like priest."

☞ There were two political clubs in Washington, the Johnson and the Copperhead. They have united their fortunes, come weal or come woe, for better or for worse; it was a solemn act, nevertheless some wicked wag has said it was "Jonah swallowing the whale." It was only a reversion the old saw "dog won't eat dog."

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, after an earnest and determined advocacy of the measures necessary to crush the rebellion, has veered about and is just as earnestly engaged in advocating a policy which will give the rebels all the advantages which they expected to gain by resorting to arms. Oh! consistency! thou art truly a jewel.

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The official reports show that the cholera is making rapid headway, and appears to be spreading over the entire Metropolitan district. It broke out among the troops on Hart's Island yesterday, nine deaths occurring during the day at that place. Ten deaths also occurred on Goverernor's Island. Two cases proved fatal in the city out of seven reported, and sixteen cases were reported in Brooklyn of which five resulted fatally. A soldier from Hart's Island, on furlough in Boston, died of cholera there yesterday.

SHALL THE SOLDIER HAVE A RIGHT TO VOTE.

On the 5th day of January, 1864 (see *Legislative Record*, page 8, of that year), Mr. Johnson moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following amendment to the Constitution, viz:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution to be designated as section four as follows: Section 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

On the question, Will the Senate proceed to the consideration of the same? the yeas and nays were called by Messrs. Donovan and Glatz, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Champneys, Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Turrell, Wilson, Worthington and Penney, *Speaker*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Bucher, CLYMER, Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Kinsey, Lamberton, Latta, Lowry, M'Sherry, Montgomery, Reilly, Smith, Stark, Stein and Wallace—16.

So the motion was not agreed to.

CLYMER voted here against giving the soldier the right to vote!—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Secretary Seward is reported to have written the following letter expressing his views with regard to the Philadelphia Convention:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

"SIR: Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me whether I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the Unity of the country its most immediate as well as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when loyal people of the eleven states so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day's delay is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress, after a session of seven months, still refuses to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance; and that the people in their several states, districts and territories shall approve, sanction and Unite in such respectful representations to Con-Congress.

"No one party could do this effectually or even seems willing to do it. alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike, of all the states, and of all sections—a national interest—the interest of the whole people. The convention, indeed, may succeed in inducing Congress to act; but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction—an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeed or fail. The original Union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the convention is bound to propose a better plan or proceeding to affect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best unconcern, if no opposition, to all reconstruction, reorganization and reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people. To admit that the convention will fail would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith. The one class always fearing the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hopes, under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public danger, or else from a positive pesire to do good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman Executive Committee, &c."

TENNESSEE RATIFIES THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The President Rebuked by his own State!

The following dispatches were received in Washington on Thursday last:

NASHVILLE, July 19.—In the House of Representatives this morning the constitutional amendment was ratified by a vote of 43 yeas to 13 nays—two members refusing to answer to their names.

The *Press and times* (the radical sheet of Nashville) says the loyal men of Tennessee by this vote repudiate the President, who has so basely betrayed them."

GOV BROWNLOW TO STANTON.

Governor Brownlow sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Washington:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19—12 M.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

My compliments to the President. We have carried the Constitutional Amendment in the House. Vote 43 to 11—two of his tools refusing to vote.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

GOV. BROWNLOW TO FORNEY.

The following is the despatch of Gov. Brownlow to Colonel Forney, exactly as it was received:

"NASHVILLE, July 19, 1866. To Hon. J. W. Forney, Secretary U. S. Senate.—We have fought the battle and won it. We have ratified the Constitutional Amendment in the House—forty-three votes for it, eleven against it—two of Andrew Johnson's tools not votiug. Give my respects to the dead dog of the White House.

W. G. BROWNLOW."

The news of the great victory in Tennessee was received by the Union men in Washington with great enthusiasm. Immediate measures will now be taken by Congress to admit the loyal Representatives from that State.

☞ They have a marvellous Mayor in Brooklyn, N. Y., who, having his salary increased from $3.000 to $5 000 by the common Council, has vetoed the ordinance. He is a Republican, of course.

THE AUGUST CONVENTION.

Attorney General Speed on the Political Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.:

SIR —I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 10th inst., with a printed copy of a call for a National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next. You request in case the call and the principles ennunciated in it meet my approval, that I reply at my earliest convenience. This language would seem to imply that no answer is desired if I do not approve the call and the principles avowed in it; in other words that a failure to reply may be interpreted as a disapproval, not only of the call but of each and all of the principles announced in it.

This is a position in which I am unwilling to be placed when I approve of many of the principles set forth in the call and yet do not approve of the call itself. I will briefly state my reasons; first premising that I do not recognize the very respectable gentlemen who have made this call as the acknowledged organs of the great Union party of the country.

Since the outbreak of the terrific struggle, from which the country has now emerged we have had a National Union party that has exhibited more devotion made greater sacrifices, and manifested more unselfish patriotism than any party ever did previously in the history of the world. That party is still in being with its organization intact, and its organs known: and as that party, by its faith, its doctrines and its exertions, has in the face of the prophecies of half the New and all the Old World, saved the Government and the republican institutions of our common country from demoralization and indeed from utter ruin by vindicating at all hazards the primordial theory of the eternal, indissoluble union of the States through which only can a particle of the theory of State rights ever be maintained and carried out, it would appear to me to be still the only or at any rate the most effectual means as far as party can do it of finally adjusting all the remaining minor and unsettled matters of reconstruction consistently with the requirements of the theory mentioned.

I have said that many of the principles stated in the call are in my view objectionable, but content myself with stating that the call fails to take any notice of one of the great issues now before the American people. I allude to the question whether the several States shall ratify or reject the last amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. This is a grave and all important question. The issue upon it cannot be avoided. It should be placed fairly and squarely before the people. The failure to take ground upon so important and all absorbing a question must be attributed either to a desire to avoid the issue or as a declaration of belief and policy against the adoption of the amendment. Being myself earnestly and decidedly in favor of the adoption of the amendment by the States, I cannot go into an organization that would either openly oppose that measure or that would smother it by avoiding its discussion.

This party is the same to day as it was in the days of its trial; the same party now as when but a few months ago it elected Lincoln and Johnson, and the majority of the present Congress; and as I acted with it then, for paramount reasons my sense of duty demands that I remain and act with it now.

The pith and marrow of the present call, I should say tends towards a convention to form a party for sustaining not the Government in its entirety, (as has been the mission of the Union party,) but a department of the Government. And here I must take the liberty of adding that I can hardly conceive of any sadder spectacle, under the crisis of present circumstances than that of the tried Union party of this country becoming dislocated and broken up by divisions or that of one branch of the Government of the country taking an isolated position upon questions of deep and common interest and placing itself in hostile conflict with co-ordinate departments.

For these and other reasons, which might be mentioned, I cannot join in the call for the Convention in Philadelphia.

I must also add, that no man is more desirous than I am to attain the entire restoration of the American Union, with its practical workings in more perfect harmony and concord than ever, and the surety, as far as mortal affairs can be made sure, of endless perpetuity in the future. The blessings to flow from such a Union are countless and inestimable. But such a Union, consistent within itself, maintained by the universal consent of all classes and sections, and laughing to scorn both the assaults of foes internal or external, and the ravages of time and change, will only be obtained by sternly retracting every departure from, or compromise with, the supreme and general idea of the American fundamental law, the Constitution. That general idea consists, in brief, of the political liberty and equality of mankind under the law. Such, and such only, can be the Union, the nationality, that will put in form the magnificent and lofty dreams of the American continental mind, and fulfill in the future the highest efforts of the present and the past. It is not the vague delusion that the rights of the States need doctoring. The American theory culminates properly in the sacredness of the rights of individuals—of each single individual. That, after all, is what Washington carved out with the sword, and Jefferson, filtering it through his subtle and free mind, drew up and put on record with the pen.

It is well known that in the political and legal history of the United States, the only departures or compromises of the kind alluded to have been those in the interests of slavery, and of its manifold incidents. I do not, of course, propose to go over the thousand times told tale of the past sixty years, as a confessed legality, it is, as we all know, no more. But some of the most important of its incidents or compromises still remain blots and incongruities upon the law. What equitable reason can be given why these incidents also should not be erased? Time was that when the brains were out the man would die; but now we see the limbs demanding to live and move, as if the nervous center still existed.

The persistent attempt to keep in the Constitution the rule of an unequal and unfair basis of representation is perilous to the future peace of the country, and will surely cause a chafing sense of injustice as long as it is continued.

Furthermore, the high mission of the Union party, as avowed in the Baltimore Convention, to "extirpate slavery," includes the removal of all the hateful and anti-popular excrescences engrafted by that institution for its own selfish aggrandizement upon our free national laws and polity. That high mission and obligation cannot be accomplished until all which slavery has so engrafted is cut out; for until then slavery is not "extirpated."

Earnestly sympathizing with the men who look to a law of equal representation as the only guarantee both for popular rights and popular acquiescence, I would feel myself out of place in a party that favors a basis of representation giving peculiar and unrighteous advantages to a portion of the body politic, to the detriment and dissatisfaction of the whole.

Uniting with you and all good men in the soul-felt desire that peace, prosperity, and that amicable brotherhood which is more than any worldly prosperity, may soon prevail, and continue unbroken through our beloved common country, that former enmities shall die out and be forever lost, and that all over the broad domain of America equal laws shall protect equal rights to all mankind. I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns, swellings, and caked breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a sure cure.

For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, there is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Liniment never fails.

For wind-galls, scratches, big-head and splint, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terribly. * * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Phil.

Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, Vt. writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

Look *closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.*

Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and $1.00.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy.
It prevents hair turning gray and falling off.
It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and *distingue* appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of *lunar caustic*, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and $1—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist.

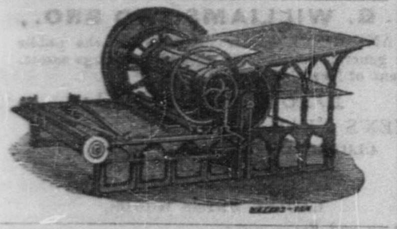
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Merbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cts. per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

July 13th, 1866-eowly

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRER

The INQUIRER will be issued as a campaign paper from and after the 1st of July to the 12th of October, 1866, to accommodate those who are not regular subscribers.

The importance of the campaign should stimulate the Republican party to place the INQUIRER in the hands of every friend of Republican principles in this county. The canvass will not only be important in view of the election of a Governor, but it will be recollected that a member of Congress, Senator, two Representatives, and a full county ticket from Prothonotary down to Auditor are to be elected. Every member of the Republican party should be alive to the necessity of promptly distributing healthy reading matter among the masses. Bedford county must be carried against Copperheadism at the coming election. We were only beaten on an average from 130 to 140 last fall. At least 160 deserters voted to make this majority. Since then the bill disfranchising deserters has become a law and they will be excluded from voting at the next election. This gives the Republican party a majority of a few votes. Now then is the time to wrench the political ascendency from the party which, as a body, has so terribly abused its power in this county for the last four years, and to accomplish this much desired result the INQUIRER will labor earnestly and deal most vigorous blows. **Every Union Man in the County, without an exception, should have a Copy.** Let our friends see that this is the case. A little exertion will do it.

REGULAR TERMS:

The INQUIRER will be sent, one year, for $2.00, if paid in advance: $2.50 if not paid within six months, and $3.00 if not paid within the year.

The Campaign Inquirer

Will be sent to subscribers at the following remarkably low rates:

1 copy, in advance	$ 50 cents
10 copies	4.50
20 " "	8.00
30 " "	10.50
100 " "	30.00

Additions to the clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

Money may be forwarded by mail at our risk, where drafts or post-office orders, payable to our order, cannot be obtained.

☞ Specimen copies sent free.

Address, DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Publishers, Bedford, Pa.

REV. S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D., of Gettysburg, will preach in the Lutheran church on Sunday morning next, the 29th inst., at half past ten o'clock A. M.

ATTENTION, *members of the Juniata Base Ball Club.*—Those in arrears for monthly dues or initiation fees are requested to pay the same, before the next monthly meeting.

J. L. LEWIS, Treas'r.

☞ We learn from private sources, which we believe to be reliable, that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company have put three hundred hands to work on the Sand Patch Tunnel. It is also supposed that the Turkeyfoot Division of this road will be put under contract within the next month.

THE Post Master General has established a daily mail route from Cove Station, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, to Martinsburg. If a bag were kept at the Bedford office for that Station, and the connections were promptly made, our papers for Woodberry and Pattonsville, could be made to reach their readers at least from eight to twelve hours earlier than they now do. A post office has been established at Fredericksburg.

MISSING.—On the 4th of July, Josiah Shaffer left his home, near Hamilton Station, on the H. & B. T. R. R. for Bloody Run. He was seen in Bloody Run on the 4th of July, but since that time his family have heard nothing of him. He sometimes was attacked with peculiar fits. He was thirty years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and rather dark complexion. He had on, when he left home black pants, linen coat, fine shirt, paper collar, with neck tie of blue yellow and white. His friends are much concerned for him.

DROWNED.—A young man named Amos Jonson, an orphan, from Bedford, was drowned in Stull's mill-dam in Richland township, this county, on Monday of last week. He went into the water beyond his depth and could not swim. He recently resided with an aunt near Altoona.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

☞ George W. Blackburn, Esq., of New Paris, will please accept our thanks for a fine club of campaign subscribers. Let others go and do likewise. The *Inquirer* should be in the hands of every body. We hear that quite a number of clubs are being raised. Hasten the good work, friends, the campaign is upon us. Since writing the above we have received a very flattering list from A. Evans, Esq., Six Mile Run, Dr. C. Z. Moore, Saxton, and John W. Hall, Esq., Napier tp. These gentlemen will accept our thanks for their promptness. Fill up your clubs without a day's delay and send them in. Napier is ahead as far as heard from.

GO IN DEBT TO GET OUT.—The philosophy of making money is GOOD MANAGEMENT. But few farmers will spend *ten* dollars to make *twenty*. Though the fact is undeniable that the most prosperous farmers are those who have good machinery, and keep up with the *progress* of the age. We know a farmer who *was in debt* two years ago. He borrowed one hundred dollars and bought a grain drill. He says, that the drill, has certainly *cleared him, already, several hundred dollars.* Farmers had better pay twenty per cent. for money to purchase grain drills, and get their crops *in* in *good time* than to follow the old plan of seeding, or depend on their neighbor's convenience to lend or hire them a seeder.

Be independant and have machines of your own.

UNION SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—Pursuant to notice the Senatorial Conference of the XXth District, met at the Washington House, Bedford, on Friday, July 20th, 1866, and organized by the election of E. KIERNAN, Esq., of Somerset county, Chairman and M. Edgar King, of Fulton county, Secretary.

The following Conferees were present:

Bedford county—C. W. Moore, J. G. Minnich, C. W. Ashcom.

Fulton county—M. Edgar King, Roland Austin, Jos. A. Smith.

Somerset county—E. Kiernan, J. W. Patton, J. Knable.

On motion the conference proceeded to nominate candidates for Senator.

Mr. Knable nominated Hon. Alexander Stutzman, of Somerset county.

Mr. Smith nominated Dr. S. E. Duffield of Fulton county.

Mr. Moore nominated Hon. G. W. Householder, of Bedford county.

After a number of ballots, the name of Dr. S. E. Duffield was withdrawn, when Hon. Alexander Stutzman received six votes and Hon. G. W. Householder three votes.

On motion of Mr. Ashcom, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, adjourned.

E. KIERNAN, Chairman.
M. EDGAR KING, Sec'y.

REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.—The Representative Conference consisting of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, assembled at the Washington Hotel, in this place, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the Legislature.

G. S. Mullin was appointed President, and D. K. Wagner, Sec'y.

LIST OF DELEGATES:

Bedford county—M. A. Points, Abram Ritchey, G. S. Mullin.

Fulton county—Jacob Barnhart, D. K. Wagner.

Somerset—Peter R. Hillegas, Jos. D. Miller, H. B. Barnes.

On motion, resolved that Jacob Barnhart of Fulton co., casts two votes; there being but two delegates present from that county.

On motion, the voting be done *viva voce.*

On motion, Resolved that the nominations be made singly, but one candidate being voted for at a time.

On motion, the conference adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m.

July 21.—Conference met at the appointed hour.

On motion, adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

July 21st—Conference met at one o'clock P. M., the appointed time.

D. K. Wagner, Sec'y, was relieved from further participation in this Conference at his own request, and Jos. D. Miller was appointed Secretary in his stead.

On motion, resolved that Jacob Barnhart, of Fulton county, cast three votes—he being the only delegate present in Conference from said county.

Mr. Points nominated Capt. J. S. Stuckey.

Col. Barnes nominated Col. John Weller.

Mr. Barnhart nominated John T. Richards.

After a spirited debate the convention proceeded to Ballot with the following result.

Col. John Weller	6
Capt. John S. Stuckey	3

On motion of Mr. Points, the nomination of Col. Weller was made unanimous.

On motion the conference adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock p. m.

Conference met and proceeded to ballot with the annexed result.

Capt. J. S. Stuckey	4
John T. Richards	5

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the nomination of John T. Richards was declared unanimous.

On motion, the Secretary of this Conference was directed to send a copy of the proceedings of this convention to the Union papers of this district.

On motion the convention adjourned *sine die.*

G. SHANNON MULLEN,
JOS. D. MILLER, Sec. President.

MURDER OF AN EDITOR.—We regret to announce the most brutal murder of Mr. Geo. Raymond, formerly editor of the *Blair County Whig,* at Hollidaysburg, which occurred between one and three o'clock on Wednesday morning the 18th inst., at Mr. R.'s residence, on his farm, one mile from Woodbury, N. J.

Mr. Raymond and his wife sat in the porch of their dwelling, on Tuesday evening, until near ten o'clock, when they retired to their room in the second story. Mrs. Raymond being unwell, Mr. Raymond sat alongside of the bed and read until his wife fell asleep. He then went into an adjoining room and retired for the night. About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mrs. Raymond was aroused by a noise as if something was dropping upon the floor. She felt for her husband, and finding that he was absent, got up and hurried to the other room, thinking her husband was sick. She soon discovered, however, that her husband was dead, and her screams aroused one of the neighbors, who immediately ran to the house. Upon examining the deceased, it was found that he had been struck on the temple, on the chin and throat with an axe, which had been removed from the woodshed on the place. The axe was found in the kitchen down stairs, covered with blood, and a pair of boots belonging to a stranger were found in the yard.

The deceased was about forty-two years of age, and was Commercial Agent to Balize during Mr. Lincoln's administration, but resigned on account of ill health.—*Hrr. Tel.*

FOR THE PUBLIC.—There will be a match game of Base Ball played at Bedford, Thursday, July 26, between the Juniata B. B. C., Bedford, and the Social, B. B. C., Huntingdon. The game will be played (opening at 8 a. m.) on the grounds of the Juniata Club. The ladies and all patrons of the noble game are kindly urged to be present. The ladies specially are desired to favor with their presence and cheer with their smiles the contestants for the honors of victory.

By order of the President,

W. A. NICODEMUS,
Sec'y. J. B. B. C.

THE GALAXY, for August 1st, contains:—The Claverings (with an illustration); Essays and Essay Writing; Jean Leon Gerome (with an illustration); Lines to A Lied Ohne Worte; The Emerald Beetles; Charles Waterton; The Furrow; The Story of Ulysses; The Quartier Latin; Archie Lovell; Sound and Sense (with an illustration); Polipel's Island; Gateways of the Central Park; An Accident; Nebulæ, &c. The Galaxy is published fortnightly at 25 cents a number; $5 for the year (24 numbers); $3 for the half-year (12 numbers.) Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

MEETING OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Bedford County Bible Society will hold its annual meeting in the basement of the Presbyterian church, on Saturday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and other business of importance transacted. Rev. Mr. Eels will address the meeting. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

H. NICODEMUS, Sec'y.

☞ The country is literally covered with Book Agents and Pedlars, many of whom are able-bodied and capable of following occupations that would redound much more to their credit. There are enough of crippled soldiers and other disabled persons, to practice these professions, without flooding the country with men who can take off their coats and make a hand at any manual labor. The country people should not countenance any man pursuing either of the above occupations unless he can show satisfactory evidence of his inability to perform other labor.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE, for August, opens with another instalment of "Curious Homes" followed by "Three Months with Italian Brigands, Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men, Crochet, National Cemeteries, Miss Ingersoll's Pride, Miss Stuyvesant, Our Minister to Mexico, An Inquiry into one of the Constitutional Restrictions on the Revenue Powers of the United States, The Burning of Columbia, Newspaperiana, The St. Leon, A Major of the Old School, The Fool Cather again, Carlyle at Edinburg, Editor's Easy Chair, &c."

THE LADIES FRIEND, FOR AUGUST.—"Harvest Time,"—the harvest time of life, as well as of the season—is the appropriate steel engraving of the August number of this beautiful periodical. The double and finely colored steel fashion plate is a gem, as usual. Then we have the usual number of wood-cuts illustrating the "Street Arabs," and the latest fashions in dresses, bonnets, hats, &c. The music is the song of "Childhood and Home." Among the literary contributions, we note "One Summer's Romance," by Clara Augusta; "The Banshee," by Mrs. Hosmer; "The Disputed Patrimony," by Auber Forestier; "The Distressed Bachelor, (concluded) by Mrs. Oliphant; Novelties, Receipts, Fashions, &c. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00; 8 copies (and one gratis) $16. Specimen numbers will be sent for 15 cents. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Phila.

☞ The Provident Life Insurance and Investment Company of Chicago, Illinois, insures against the following accidents: All forms of dislocations, broken bones, ruptured tendons, Sprains, concussions, crushings, bruises, cuts, stabs, tears, gun shot wounds, poisoned wounds, burns and scalds, frost bites, bites of mad dogs or serpents, unprovoked assaults by burglars, robbers, murderers, etc. the action of lightning or sunstroke, the effects of explosions, chemicals, floods and earthquakes, suffocation or choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death to the insured, or of disability to follow his usual avocation. From $3.00 to $50.00 per week will be paid by this company for the period of twenty-six weeks in case of disability arising from any of the above accidents. No one should hesitate a moment to take out a policy. Policies taken from one month one year or five years. Durborrow & Lutz, Agents, Bedford Penna.—tf.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., July 26.

Flour	$13.00	Coffee	33
Wheat	2.10	Sugar	15a25
Corn	75	Hams	25a30
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	16
Oats	45	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.50	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	62a1.00
Eggs	15	Tallow	12
Soap	8a10	Wool	45a50
Potatoes	2.00	Feathers	67
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	12
Lard per lb	18	Dried Peaches "	20

MARRIED.

At Esquire Adams', near Chaneysville, July 15th, 1866, by Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. JESSE PERDEW and Miss MARY ANN GORDON, both of Beans Cove.

DIED.

At Chaneysville, July 9th, 1866, MICHAEL HENRY, son of Hugh and Mary Wilson aged 10 months and 9 days.

On the 9th of June, 1866, Mr. JOHN AKE, Sr., departed this life; aged 72 yrs. 11 mos. and 24 days.

The following obituary was unintentionally delayed by Rev. J. H. McGarrah, who officiated.

Mr. Ake came to Bedford county about the year 1819 or 20, and was, I believe, up to the time of his death, a citizen of this county. He was a friend to the poor, and the calls of the church, though he was not a member, always received a liberal response. His most prominent trait of character was a disposition to reconcile offended parties; he was a peace-maker, and many of his neighbors can testify that he was the means of adjusting, in a peaceable and conciliatory way, their difficulties, when they could not do it themselves.

His children need never be ashamed of his political record. In the hour of his country's peril, he was her friend, standing side by side with her through all the gloom; and he was permitted to live to see her again in the sunshine.

His death was sudden and unexpected; for, though he had been visibly failing for several years past, his friends did not apprehend immediate death. He was able to visit his son-in-law, Mr. Henderson, on Friday, the 8th of June, and to return to his own residence in the evening. During the night, however, he complained more than usual, and a physician, at his request, was brought, but nothing could be done for him, the forces of life were spent, and a few minutes before 11 o'clock he fell from his feet into the arms of his son-in-law, and expired.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public vendue, on the premises, in South Woodberry tp., on FRIDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST next, the following Real Estate, late the property of Richard W. Jones, dec'd, viz:

A TRACT OF IMPROVED LAND,

adjoining lands of Benjamin Lyons' heirs and Jacob Long, and containing 28 acres and 207 perches nett measure. The land is of good quality, and a considerable portion of it is under cultivation. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, with stable and other out-buildings.

TERMS—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

DAVID C. LONG, Adm'r.

july 27:4t.

THE HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Principal,
Hightstown, N. J.

july 20:3t

THE SECOND TERM OF

BLOODY RUN SELECT SCHOOL

will commence on Monday, August 13, 1866.

For circular apply to
J. C. LONG, Principal,
july20:3t Bloody Run, Pa.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
W. R. VAUGHAN, Assistant.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 8th. Boarding $3.00 per week. Tuition $5.60 per quarter. Special attention to those intending to teach.

july20:3t

GEN WISE BADLY RECONSTRUCTED.

The following extract from the speech of Gen. Henry A. Wise at the celebration of Stonewall Jackson, is worthy of consideration because he tells plainly what most rebels mean but dare not avow. He said:

"I don't know that I am a prisoner. [Laughter.] I am bound by no chain. I have a pass to go where I please upon the soil of my native land. At least Gen. Grant says so. I may be arrested, but I wanted no man living to tell me whither I might go. [Cheers.] I have the proud satisfaction of saying that I fought until we had won the privilege of being paroled. [Applause.] There is no authority here or elsewhere to arrest me or to stop my mouth, so long as I obey the conditions of that parole; and upon that parole I shall stand so long as I live. [Applause.] You call me a prisoner of war; I am not a prisoner of war. If prisoner at all, I am a prisoner of peace. Among the last shots fired by infantry at Appomattox, were those fired by the troops that I had the honor and pride to lead; and there at Appomattox peace was brought about.

"You call the cause lost; it is not lost. If it is lost, the cause of civil liberty is doomed, for it, too, is lost. There was a Paradise lost and a Paradise regained and there will be a paradise regained in this country. The blood that has been spilled is too precious. I should not believe in God, if I did not believe that a special providence would yet give victory to and secure the triumph of civil liberty in this country.

"One thing can be said there was one man who could not be driven to do that which he did not consent to do. As long as one man in this Commonwealth—[a voice, What Commonwealth?] What Commonwealth? There never was but *one* Virginia. But I tell you, Old Virginia is not at home. She will come back some of these days, and then the devil take the hind most. I am watching, and will tell her, when she comes what has been done in her absence. I'll say, 'Mamma, your children did not do that. It was done by impostors and pretenders. Again, I say, there is but one Virginia. They have taken and are wielding her powers. If I am traitor, let them make the most of it. If I am a traitor, why don't they try me and hang me? I have lost my lands and property, but I would clean boots on your streets sooner than bow to usurpation. If I had triumphed, I should have favored stripping them naked. [Laughter.] Pardon! They might have appealed for pardon, but I would have seen them damned before I would have granted it. For, myself, the boot being on the other leg, I take no oaths? I ask no pardons? [Prolonged cheers.] I give you that brigade—the old, the lasting, the enduring Wise Brigade. [Cheers and applause.]

The Joint Resolution on the Admission of Tennessee.—Its Passage by the House—The Vote for and Against it.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

The House of Representatives to day passed the following joint resolution declaring Tennessee again entitled to Senators and Representatives in Congress:

WHEREAS, The State of Tennessee has, in good faith, ratified the articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has also shown, to the satisfaction of Congress, by a proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people her return to her due allegiance to the government, laws and authority of the United States, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the State of Tennessee is hereby restored to her former practical relation to the Union, and is again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress duly elected and qualified upon their taking the oath of office required by existing laws.

Democrats voted for it under protest, and it did not suit extremes, as it did not the Radicals. Thad Stevens, vote was encored.

Mr. Stevens resolution to adjourn until the first Saturday in December, and to give the presiding officers of the two Houses power to call a special session was defeated—yeas forty eight, nays seventy.

Mr. Stevens, Reconstruction Bill was laid on the table—yeas ninety six, nays thirty-seven. The consideration and disposal of these three important items, drew the first audience to the House since the warm weather.

The Hottest Weather for a Century.

The following statement from Yale College will be read with interest:

This afternoon, at 3 P. M., my thermometer, suspended in the shade upon the north side of the New Haven Hotel, indicated 103¾ degrees, being the highest temperature known to have been obtained in New Haven since 1778, a period of 89 years. The highest temperature recorded before the present season was 102 degrees, viz: June 24th, 1864. Previous to this, the thermometer had been twice observed at 101 degrees, viz: in 1798, and there have been three other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 100 degrees, viz: in 1781, 1800 and 1845, making in all seven known instances in which a thermometer, fairly exposed in the shade, has risen to 100 degrees and upward.

The period just passed has been quite as remarkable for the long continuance of extreme heat, as for its intensity. Within a period of eleven days, the thermometer has risen five times to 95 degrees and upward. Since 1778 there has been only one other instance in which the thermometer has risen to this height, five times during the same summer, viz: 1845; and these cases are spread over an interval of thirty-six days. During the same period, there have been but two other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 95 degrees, as many at four times during the same summer, viz: in 1780 and 1798.

The hottest month at New Haven since 1778, was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825, so that we seem authorized in asserting that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued, than has occurred before in eighty-nine years, and probably for a much longer period.

E. LOOMIS.

Yale College, July 17, 1866.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 21.—By the arrival of the steamers Bremen and City of Paris, we have European dates of the 12th inst.

No armistice has yet been agreed upon, but negotiations continue.

Italian papers state that Prussia has declined the armistice.

The semi-official papers of Vienna state that Napoleon has taken steps of an energetic character to effect an armistice, and armed meditation has been announced at the Prussian headquarters.

It is denied that the authorities of Toulon received orders for the dispatch of a squadron to Venice, but are to hold themselves in readiness to arm ten steam vessels, with a certain number of frigates and corvettes

☞ The Copperhead members of Congress have issued an address endorsing the *quasi* rebel and Bread and Butter Convention to be held in Philadelphia in August next.

☞ One of the judges in the New York city courts was formerly for two years a pirate, was captured and saved his own neck and hung a dozen of his companions by turning State's evidence.

AMERICAN PLUCK.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: Austria's course in quickly giving up Venetia and calling upon Napoleon to interfere in her behalf, after encountering one defeat, contrasts strongly with the pluck and determination exhibited by Americans, North and South, during the late war. A single reverse on the field of battle is sufficient to compel the Austrians, who of all Europeans have been supposed to be the most resolute, "to throw up the sponge," and cry "enough." On taking a retrospect of our own conflicts however, we find that such defeats as Sadowa were time and again encountered by both the Federals and insurgents without shaking their determination or purpose. In view of these facts may we not be excused for "boastingly parading," as an English journal has it, our American pluck, determination and endurance? Certainly no other people on the face of the earth would have prolonged the struggle one-third of the time.

☞ Col. McClure makes the following reference to the United States Senator question: The announcement that Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will be a candidate for United States Senator will somewhat derange the calculation of some aspirants in a few counties but it will not effect the result. If Thaddeus Stevens were ten years younger, with his present fame, he would sweep the field; but the Union party will not venture to elect him to a posision for six years that he can hardly hope to fill. I doubt whether he desires it, notwithstanding the statements of the Lancaster papers. He may have refused to prohibit the use of his name but he will not enter into the contest for the place. He will be returned to the House this fall by an increased majority, and will, I trust, remain where he has gained his enduring fame, until he falls in the harness, as did John Quincy Adams.

AFTER THE STORM.—The gentleman who follows the changes of the moon for the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* recently made the following effort to describe the calm that succeeded a storm in his part of the country: "A cold, dark, tempestuous fortnight has been succeeded by two such serene and perfect days as were never seen outside of Heaven and Minnesota. The pilgrim through this world will find no such rich and gorgeous sunlight, no such sweet Sabbath calm, no sky so wondrously pellucid, and no atmosphere so radiantly pure and joyous, till he gets several miles beyond this vale of tears, and reaches the celestial splendors which bathe the Delectable Mountains. Earth and air and sky seem fallen into a heavenly trance, as if they had gone to sleep on a dessert of strawberries and cream, and were dreaming of more."

THE following card, which appears in the Lancaster *Express* of Tuesday, explains how the Clymerites do up things in the county of the "Old Guard:" Last evening's *Intelligencer* refers to my confinement in prison for the last thirty days. This is very unkind, and I have no doubt that some Copperheads made me drunk for the purpose of procuring my name to the Clymer bogus soldier call, and then took me before the Mayor and had me sent up for thirty days, for fear that I might immediately expose the outrage that had been perpetrated upon me. The Mayor is in the habit of sending up persons who do not belong to his party, and discharging his party friends.

MONTGOMERY PAINTER.

THE Copperheads are gathering. In all parts of the country their faces are set towards Philadelphia and Washington. From the Baltimore *American* we learn that Jesse D. Bright, Clement L. Vallandigham and Charles J. Faulkner passed through that city on Wednesday evening on their way to Washington. In the cars they exhibited great glee, and rejoiced over their political prospects. Messrs. Vallandigham and Bright openly proclaimed their mission to Washington to be to urge upon the President the appointment of John B. Weller, ex-Senator from California and ex-Governor of Ohio, as Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

A New York city correspondent says that the residence of A. T. Stewart, corner of Thirty fourth street and Fifth Avenue, is nearly ready to move into. It eclipses any private building on the continent, so it is said, and will cost without any furniture, $2,500,000.

THURSDAY last was the hottest day ever known in New York City according to the *Herald.* The thermometer stood at one hundred and two in the shade at three P. M. Out of forty three cases of sun stroke twenty three were fatal. Nine cases out of sixteen in Brooklyn were attended with fatal results.

THE soldiers of Cambria county who favor "my policy" and Heister Clymer, are to have a convention in Ebensburg on the 25th. The *Alleghenian* says: "This convention, it is thought, will be asked to indorse the action of the Democratic party in refusing to grant the soldiers the right to vote while in the field. If not large in number it will be entirely respectable, and we anticipate an interesting and instructive session."

☞ The following is a provision in the new Constitution of North Carolina: "No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in any civil department."

THE Democrats are pointing to the fact that three New England Senators voted to postpone the Tariff Bill as proof of the unsoundness of the Republican party on that question, but omit to say that every Democratic Senator steadily voted in the interest of Free Trade. The whole story would be damaging to them, and they therefore tell just so much of it as suits their purpose.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

☞ A soldier from Lowell, Massachusetts who was blind in one eye by the passage of a fragment of a shell near it at the siege of Port Hudson, got into a scrimmage the other day, and received a blow directly under the blind eye. Leeches were applied to reduce the swelling, and in a few moments the injured eye was made as whole as the other.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.—There are in the United States about nine hundred railroad corporations that operate steam power roads. Their joint length is estimated at thirty-two thousands miles, and their cost in the aggregate, is $4,280,000,000—equal to an average of $40,000 for each mile.

☞ It is supposed that the cattle disease is among the buffaloes on the plains. A great many have been found dead, without an outward appearance of any cause.

LOCAL

BOUNTY FOR VATERANS.

The Legislature at its late session passed a law giving veterans who were accredited to districts in this State and received no

LOCAL BOUNTY,

a VETERAN BOUNTY of $300.

Veterans who received no local bounty will please note this; all those applying to us will find us ready to collect it promptly for them.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Claim Agents.

Bedford, April27, tf.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES,

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE TAX.

The Annual Assessment for Income of 1865, and the Licenses for 1866, &c., have been completed, and are now ready for examination at the offices of the Assistant Assessors of the 16th district. Any appeals from the same may be forwarded to me, *in writing,* on or before the 1st day of August. The appeals should state clearly the error in the assessment complained of, and the reasons for the same.

R. G. HARPER,
Ass'r 16th Dist. Pa.

Gettysburg, July 10, 1866:3t

LAST NOTICE.

My old Books must be squared by cash or note immediately.

Those persons who may fail to settle their accounts on or befor August 15th, 1866, must blame themselves if they have costs to pay, as I have been very indulgent, but now need money.

Respectfully. WM. HARTLEY.

July 13.

BEDFORD COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School will open in Bedford, Aug. 13th, 1866. We shall be able to offer students superior advantages this fall. Tuition $5.00 for those who teach in the county, and $6.00 for all others. Boarding $3.00 per week.

H. W. FISHER,
July 13th, 1866.:tf Co. Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, for the purpose of fishing, hunting, gathering nuts, berries, &c., as the law will be strictly enforced against all thus offending.

B. R. ASHCOM,
MICH. LUTZ,
WM. GRISSINGER,
ADAM SCHAFFER.

Bedford, July, 13 1866: 3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of MARTIN HOOVER, late of Liberty tp., dec'd.

The Register of Bedford County having granted Letters of Administration, to the subscribers residing in North Woodberry tp., Blair co., upon the estate of Martin Hoover, of Liberty tp., dec'd., all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to make them known and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

GEO. HOOVER,
JOHN H. DILLING,
July 13, 1866.:6t Administrators.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expense.

☞ Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

HARTLEY & METZGER keep constantly on hand a large stock of general HARDWARE. They have just received 50 DOZEN BEST AND CHEAPEST FRUIT JARS ever offered to the public. They keep all kinds of Farm Machinery, including Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Fodder Cutters and Willoughby's Gum Spring and Roller Grain Drills—the best in the world.

Bedford, July 13.

ESTATE OF THOMAS FOSTER, DEC'D.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penn'a, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, I, John Aldstadt, High Sheriff of said county, will hold an Inquisition upon the real estate of Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, Ohio, dec'd, on the premises, on Monday the 6th day of August A. D. 1866, said real estate, consisting of a tract of land situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, Pa., containing 28 acres and allowance, being part of a larger tract, surveyed on warrant to Mary Foster, and the heirs of said Thomas Foster, dec'd, and all persons interested, are hereby notified to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, if they see proper to do so.

July 5. 4t J. ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!

Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices, can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.

jan12:1y

NOTICE.—Having purchased the drugs, instruments, &c., of Dr. A. S. Smith, of Pattonsville, Bedford co., I offer my services to the citizens of that place, and the community generally.

J. A. ROYER.

Pattonsville, April 17.

To my old friends of Pattonsville and those of the vicinity who have reposed confidence in me as a Physician, owing to my recent calamity, unfitting me at present to practice medicine, I have disposed of my medicines and library to Dr. Royer. I most cordially recommend him as a Physician every way fitted to fill all the wants of the community.

A. S. SMITH

Pattonsville April 17:tf

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT combining durability with elegance of shape New Spring Styles just received.

May, 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER,

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN A BLAZE.

Fort Bedford Silences Opposition!

The subscriber has purchased the building generally known as "Washington's Headquarters," for many years occupied by the Hon. John Cessna and fitted it up in a neat style for the reception of a

FANCY STORE

which she has just opened. No efforts and expense have been spared to make this the

"Fashionable Bazaar."

All the

LATEST STYLES

which grace the Eastern cities, (she having just returned from the East) will be found here, consisting of

Millinery and Fancy Dress Goods

Ladies' Kid Gloves,
Balmorals,
Hoop Skirts,
Sack Coats
and Shawls;
A splendid article of
Hand-made Ladies'
Misses' and
Children's Shoes,
with a great varisty of
Notions,
Dress Trimmings,
etc., etc., etc.

The services of an Eastern lady, of

VAST EXPERIENCE

have been secured, who will be pleased to exhibit our goods to those who favor us with their patronage.

OUR MOTTO IS

Quick Sales and Ready Profits.

TERMS exclusively cash.

E. V. MOWRY.

April 27, 3mo.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies, all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

AGENTS WANTED.

J. T. HEADLY'S

HISTORY OF THE WAR

NOW READY.

Complete in TWO VOLUMES, also in ONE. It is admitted to be the most interesting, popular, and valuable History of the Rebellion, which is fully attested by the enormous sale of 200,000 volumes, and a large portion of the country still uncanvassed.

We are obliged to run our presses night and day to enable us to supply our Agents.

Men of character and ability, who desire a lucrative employment, will find this a rare opportunity.

The price of the work in one volume is so low, (compared with other Histories) as to bring it within the reach of all classes.

For full particulars send for circular. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
148 Asylum street,
june29:4t HARTFORD, CONN.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, appointed Trustee of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to make sale by public outcry, of the Real Estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe tp., dec'd, consisting of a tract of land, situate in Monroe tp., and adjoining lands of Daniel Diehl, Rachel Wilkinson, Dan'l Swartzwelder and George Rice's heirs, and containing two hundred and ninety acres and seventy perches neat measure; a large part of which is cleared and well improved, having erected thereon a two story Log House, a substantial barn, and other necessary buildings, gives notice that he will expose said property to sale as aforesaid, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, the 2d day of AUGUST,

next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms cash at the confirmation of sale.

July 13th.:3t J. T. KEAGY, Trustee.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

The undersigned citizens of Colerain township, take this method of informing the public that they will prosecute to the fullest extent of the law, all persons who shall wilfully enter or break down, through or over any orchard, garden or yard fence; or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hotbed, hot or green house; or who shall wilfully tresspass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables or other growing crop, or hunt or fish upon their respective premises.

Benjamin Kegg, Geo. W. Shafer, Isaac Shafer, James Rawlins, Samuel James, Wm. P. & B. T. Morgart, Samuel Williams, A. C. James, Wm. Rose, Rev. Thos. Lee, Jon. Luman, Enos Schaffer, Tobias Schaffer, Mrs. Rebecca Schaffer, Wm. Ressler, sr., Abraham McClellan, George Shafer, Wm. James, Geo. W. Deal, Henry W. Smith, David Schaffer, Wm. & Geo. W. Cessna, Wm. Nelson, John Schaffer, Wm. E. May, J. T. Schaffer, Jacob Wolford. jun29:3t.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

By WILLIAM SWINTON. The Standard History of the GRAND ARMY. The greatest Work on the War. Universally endorsed by army officers and the press.

This is the only History of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it.

This work presents a rare chance to make money. Agents wanted. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
jun22:4t 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN AKE, Esq., late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOHN T. AKE,
ABM. H. HULL,
jun22:6t Administrators.

GOLD RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

for which certificates will be issued

BEARING INTEREST IN GOLD.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 35 South 3d St.,
2june:1m. PHILADELPHIA

arm, Garden & Household.

ROGRESSIVE FARMING—WHAT IS IT?

t is not adopting every new idea without
d—believing everything you hear or read
It is not buying every new implement
t comes along. It is not expending two
usand dollars per year in the cultivation
a farm. This is "advancing backwards."
gressive farming is that system of hus-
ry which produces fruit, grain, forage,
s, wool and meats in the greatest quantity
l perfection, at the least cost, with the
t possible deterioration of soil. It is
ng a little better than last year. Imper-
tion is stamped upon every system of hus-
dry, as upon all sublunary things; yet it
ur privilege, if not our duty, to strive for
fection. In no other way can we hope to
ke progress in our profession, for assured-
if we are satisfied with knowledge already
uired, we shall go along in the same old
time. We shall make no experiments, add
new discoveries, unless we are fortunate
ugh to stumble upon them.

he thinking progressive farmer, while
ng implements of various kinds notes
ir operations, and if defective, his mind
urally suggests improvements. If he lo-
a crop he does not rest satisfied until he
learned the cause of failure, so that in
future he may apply a remedy. The pro-
ssive farmer loves his business and he
ows that, to be successful he must fol-
it with energy, skill and perseverance.
is often enthusiastic in its pursuit. And
y should he not be? There is no profes-
more honorable, none more healthful or
easant to those who have a taste for it, and
ne safer as a means of subsistence. How
dom we hear of a farmer failing in busi-
ss. His gains are usually slow, but if he
es care and economy, they will be sure.

The progressive farmer sells his produce
cash, preferring to deal with men of stand-
and character, rather than encourage
ckless speculators, though they may offer
ge prices on credit. Our progressive far-
r does not hoard his money. He spends
ely for the comfort of his family; he
kes everything about his house and barns
convenient as possible; he keeps his prem-
clean and in good order, and does not
dge a few dollars spent in ornamenting
grounds. He keeps no more stock than
can keep well, and that is generally the
t of its kind. He employs sufficient help
do his work in proper season and gives his
rsonal attention and oversight to all the
erations of the farm. He is an early riser
d often works late, but he finds time to
d, think and invigorate. He has the very
t implements, and they are kept in good
der and housed when not in use. He keeps
d teams and sees that they are well fed
d groomed. He is thorough in his tillage;
es good, clean seed and takes pride in car-
ing a good sample of grain to the market.
far as possible, he pays cash for every
ng, and keeps an accurate account of all
eipts and disbursements. All the sub-
ntial enjoyments of life he has, with as
le of its perplexities as falls to the lot of
st men. He is a good citizen, cheerfully
ring his share of all the burdens of socie-
a full man in every place you put him.
ho would not be proud to be a Pprogressive
rmer?—*Rural New Yorker.*

W TO MAKE BOTH ENDS MEET.

John Johnson says that he has noticed
t those farmers who have the most difficul-
to make both ends meet always plow the
st, and keep the most stock. Now these
n take the best plan to keep themselves
ways poor, and bring in little. It is a good
ofit to raise three hundred bushels of wheat
m ten acres; but when it takes thirty
es to raise that amount, it is raised at a
s. So it is with cattle and sheep. You
ll see the thinking farmer making four
ur old steers worth from $50 to $80 each
d his neighbors, at the same age, not worth
er $25 to $40. If his land is exhausted—
d a great many farms are—then he should
ough no more than he can thoroughly ma-
re. Seed with cloverand grass, and let it
t for even two years, and that field will not
ly pay well for tillage, but will furnish ma-
re (if rightly managed) to make another
ld of the same richness also. It is a bad
licy, when a field is once lightly manured,
d to continue cropping it with grain unti
e manure is used up. The latter end
that land will be worse than the first. But
the land lie in clover, even one year, but
o are better, after it is manured, then it
ll stand perhaps six good crops before it
quires remanuring—if clay subsoil it cer-
inly will.—*Country Gentleman.*

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

A writer in the Saturday Evening *Post*
ves the following facts worth remembering:
It is worth while for all farmers, every-
here, to remember that thorough cultivation
better than three mortgages on a farm.
hat an offensive war against weeds, is five
mes less expensive than a defensive one.
hat good fences pay better than law suits
ith neighbors. That hay is a great deal
eaper made in the summer, than purchased
the winter. That a horse which lays his
rs back and looks lightning when any one
proaches him, is vicious: Don't buy him.
hat scrimping the feed of fattenning hogs
a waste of grain. That over fed fowls
on't lay eggs. That educating children is
oney lent at a hundred per cent. That one
evening spent at home in study, is more prof-
able than ten in lounging about country
verns. That cows should always be milked
gularly and clean. That it is the duty of
ery man to take some good, reliable, enter-
ining paper, and pay for it promptly—of
ourse.

THE GARDEN.

In the month of July, when harvest and
ymaking are demanding the entire ener-
es of the farmer and his employees, it will
quire a true appreciation of the value of
e garden, on his part, to induce him to di-
ert any portion of the labor of the field to
e garden; and, in consequence, there is
reat danger that the farmer's garden will
ow be neglected, and suffered to be over-
own with weeds. Better employ an extra
and to attend to the garden, than to have
e labor of two or three months neutralized,
a few days neglect at this time.

Another class—amateurs, mechanics, and
rofessional men whose ordinary occupation
within doors—will be liable to be driven
om the garden by the excessive heat. This
ass had better try rising an hour or two ear-
er in the morning, and devoting that time
working in the garden. We always find it
nervating to lie in bed after the sun has
sen. There is also an hour or two before
nset, when working in the garden is agree-
le, in the hottest weather.—*American Far-*

THE INQUIRER JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53		
Rough and Ready,	8.00	5.05		
Coffee Run,	8.08	5.12		
Marklesburg,	8.24	5.26		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	5.40		
McConnellstown,	8.40	5.47		
Huntingdon,	9.00	6.10		
Dudley,			8.05	2.54
Coalmont,			6.15	4.09
Arrive at Saxton			6.30	4.24

TIME OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TRAINS AT HUNTINGDON.

WESTWARD.

Baltimore Express,	5.58 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7.00 A. M.
New York Express,	7.38 A. M.
Emigrant Train,	12.48 P. M.
Day Express,	5.28 P. M.
Mail Train,	7.00 P. M.
Fast Line,	7.35 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Fast Line,	4.42 A. M.
Way Train,	7.50 A. M.
Day Express,	9.48 A. M.
Local Accommodation,	12.08 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	4.33 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	10.56 P. M.

Mail Train leaving Mt. Dallas at 6.00 A. M., and arriving at Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M., will allow passengers ample time to take breakfast, and connect with Day Express east, at 9.48 a. m. This train connects at Harrisburg with trains for New York and Baltimore, and arrives at Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m.

Express train leaving Mt. Dallas at 3.04 p. m., will arrive at Huntingdon at 6.10 p. m., allowing passengers time for supper, and will connect with Mail Train west, at 7.00 p. m., Fast Line west at 7.35, and Philadelphia Express east at 10.56 p.m.

Passengers from the east in the morning will have time to breakfast at Huntingdon before the departure of Mail Train at 8.00 a. m. for Mt. Dallas.

Passengers from the east in the afternoon will arrive at Huntingdon at 5.28, and have 30 minutes for supper.

Large and commodious Hacks will, on arrival of each train at Mt. Dallas, be ready to convey passengers to Bedford and Bedford Springs.

june8 O. AYERS, Superintendent.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

to canvass for the great book of 1866.

"THE SOUTH!"

A tour of its Battle-fields and Ruined Cities; a Journey through the desolated States, and talks with the people.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

From personal observations and experience during months of Southern travel.

The author has had letters of introduction from men in high standing, to the head of all Government departments in the South, civil and military. Whatever is known by these men of the sufferings of the past, present condition of things, as well as plans for the future, will be made known in this book. The great popularity of the author, and intense interest in the subject, combine to make this by far the greatest selling book before the public, while our very liberal inducements present a rare chance for Agents to make money

For circular and terms, address the

AMERICAN PUBLISHING AGENCY,

jun8:1m 702 Chestnut street, Phil'a.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES

CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,

PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,

Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.

Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

of goods usually found in a

FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

June 1, 1866.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD—preferred by all practical Painters! Try it and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint and Glass Dealers.

No. 137 North THIRD Street, PHIDAD'A.,

For sale by G. BLYMYER & SON.

feb2:1y

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—800 yds. best yard wide all wool filling and pure all wool CARPETS, handsome new patterns, from 65 cts. up—A GREAT BARGAIN—just received.

May 11:3m G. R. & W. OSTER.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER

Positively are going to sell MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS, FRENCH MERINOES, and HEAVY BOOTS, at cost and ome articles below. ap:6tf

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GROVER & BAKER'S

Sewing Machines

WERE AWARDED THE

HIGHEST PREMIUMS

at the State fairs of New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oregon, California, at the fairs of the American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Associon, and at numerous Institute and County fairs, includidg all the fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years.

First prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of London, Paris, Dublin, Linz, Pesancon, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons.

And they have been furnished by special command to the

Empress of France,
Empress of Austria,
Empress of Russia.
Empress of Brazil,
Queen of Spain and
Queen of Bavaria.

The Grover and Baker Elastic-Stitch Sewing Machines are superior to all others for the following reasons:

1. They sew direct from the spools, and require no rewinding of thread.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, or ravel, but remains firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF THE Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.

EASTERN.

Boston, 18 Sumner street.
New York, 495 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 730 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 181 Baltimore street.
Brooklyn, 235 Fulton street.
Rochester, 48 State street.
Buffalo, 329 Main street.
Troy, 343 River street.
Harrisburg, 17 Market street.
Providence, 2 Howard building.

WESTERN.

Chicago, 101 Washington street.
Cincinnati, 58 West Fourth street.
St. Louis, 124 North Fourth street.
Detroit, 62 Woodward avenue.
Milwaukee, 13 Newhall house.
Cleveland, 171 Superior street.
Dayton, 346 Third street.
Louisuille, 5 Masonic Temple.
Lexington, Bradley's block.
Memphis, 303 Main street.
Nashville, 66 Church street.
San Francisco, 329 Montgomery street.

FOREIGN.

London, 150 Regent street.
Liverpool, 59 Bold street.
Melbourne, 24 Swanston street.

For sale by B. M. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa.

April 27, 6m.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a

Large and General Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, assuring them they will find

BARGAINS

in every department of our stock.

TERMS—CASH PREFERRED—By special agreement a Credit of six months can be had.

Interest charged on all accounts after period named.

A. B. CRAMER.

May 1, 1866.

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,

have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable

BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and
GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS &
TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK
and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets,
and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress
Goods, Poplins,
Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.

All kinds of

MANTUA-MAKING

and

MILLINER WORK

done in the cheapest and best manner.

no3;1y

E. W. BERKSTRESSER..........................J. P. SMITH

BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of

TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

A TELLING FACT.

The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.

The Time has come to Buy.

$20,000 WORTH

to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODEN-WARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE.

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:

GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.

G. R. & W. OSTER.

May 11:3m.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

BY WILLIAM SWINTON.

Standard History of the Grand Army.

THE GREATEST WORK ON THE WAR.

Universally endorsed by army officers and the press. The author says:

"I design in this volume to record what that Army did and suffered in ten campaigns and two score battles."

"I shall have to celebrate the unswerving loyalty of this army, that oft times when the bond of military cohesion failed, held it, unshaken of fortune, to a duty self imposed."

"I shall have to follow it through a checkered experience, in a tale commingled of great misfortunes, great follies and great glories: but from first to last it will appear that, amid many buffets of fortune, through "winter and rough weather," the Army of the Potomac never gave up, but made a good fight, and finally reached the goal."

The Army and Navy Journal says:

"This is the only American critical work on the late war, and it is thoroughly critical and entirely divested of all political hue or tone."

This is the only history of the "Grand Army," and no one who has borne a part in its conflicts, or is interested in its grand achievements, should be without it.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of political and partisan histories, and want something from official sources. We have agents clearing over $200 per month. Send for circulars, and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address,

NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co.,

june29;2t 507 Minor St., Philadelphia.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUBLE

TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson, will sell at private sale, a tract of

100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,

situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy.

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

April 27, 3mo. Agents.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAEERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISN.O

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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For any one of the Reviews..................	$4.00
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The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

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A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co., also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

J. R. DURBORROW.............................JOHN LUTZ

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

BEDFORD, PA.,

U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,

and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge.

April 28, 1865:tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa.,

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home, Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by

ZEIGLER & SMITH,

Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.

No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.

feb2:1y

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

AN OLD SONG SET TO A NEW TUNE

1866.

As spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of cats,
Gaily skip about.

"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
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"COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS,
EXTERMINATORS,

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs and Woolens, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"Only infallable remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ !!! BEWARE! !! of all worthless imitations.

☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR.**
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold in Bedford, Pa.
☞ By Dr. B. F. HARRY,
And all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendents not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTARS" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore, Mich. Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

HOUSEKEEPERS troubled with vermin ccc be so no longer, if they use "Costar's" Exterminator. We have used it to our satisfaction; and if a box cost $5, we would have it. We have tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but "Costar's article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina, Ohio, Gazette.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR WEST.—Speaking of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin that would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—*Lancaster, Wis. Herald.*

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS—should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold in Bedford, by Dr. B. F. Harry, and all Druggists and Dealers. Ap. 13, 4mo.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

andtherefore you ought to

INSURE

IN THE

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE

AND

Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for from **$500 to $10,000** in case of death, and pay you from **$5 to $50** per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.

C. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1y

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

—oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT

OAK HALL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retai
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by specia agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.

Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S.JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK &c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can be had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

july28,651yr.